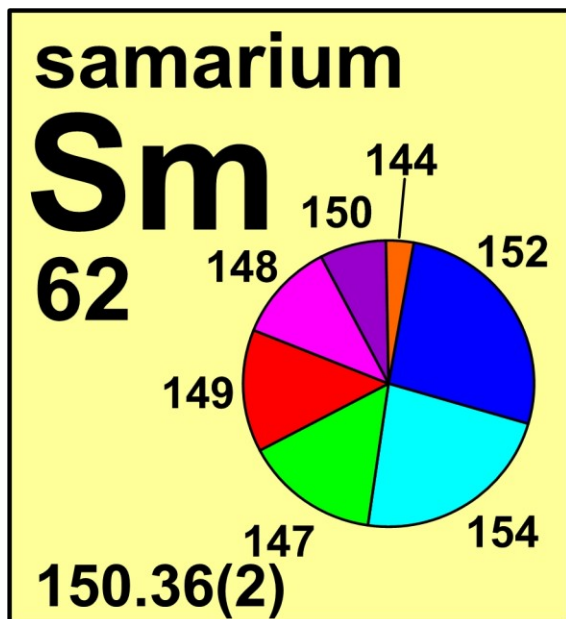


## samarium



Stable isotope	Atomic mass*	Mole fraction
$^{144}\text{Sm}$	143.911 999	0.0307
$^{147}\text{Sm}$	146.914 8979	0.1499
$^{148}\text{Sm}$	147.914 8227	0.1124
$^{149}\text{Sm}$	148.917 1847	0.1382
$^{150}\text{Sm}$	149.917 2755	0.0738
$^{152}\text{Sm}$	151.919 7324	0.2675
$^{154}\text{Sm}$	153.922 2093	0.2275

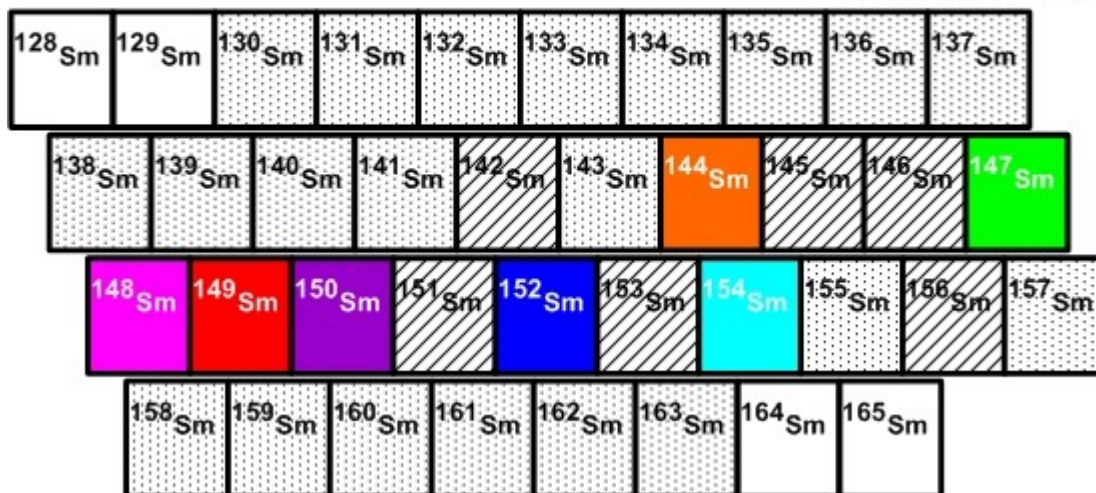
\* Atomic mass given in unified atomic mass units, u.

### Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 second

Between 1 second and 1 hour

Greater than 1 hour



## Important applications of stable and/or radioactive isotopes

### Isotopes in geology

- 1)  $^{147}\text{Sm}$  is used for determining formation ages of igneous and metamorphic rocks.



Figure 1: This is a picture of the formation of igneous rock. Igneous rock is formed from cooled and solidified magma.  $^{147}\text{Sm}$  can be used to determine the age of this type of rock as well as metamorphic rocks.

#### Isotopes in medicine

- 1)  $^{152}\text{Sm}$  is used to produce radioisotope  $^{153}\text{Sm}$  for bone pain palliation.
- 2) Radioactive  $^{153}\text{Sm}$  is used in medicine to treat the severe pain associated with cancers that have spread to bone. The drug is called Quadramet.
- 3)  $^{147}\text{Sm}$  bombarded with  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  produces radioisotope  $^{182}\text{Pb}$ .

\*\*Applications of samarium isotopes are still being researched and this page will be updated shortly. \*\*